THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 17th December 1862.

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Bombay, 15th December 1862.

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For the Central Bank of Western India.
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

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W. A. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 4th Nov. 1862.

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C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

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This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo, and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of the next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral, and intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been fait à desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fell and career of BABOO HARRISCHANDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyzes the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completed, and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers' names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.'s Kalbadevie.

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CONCERT FLUTES.

Of best Cocoa Wood with 8 German Silver Keys, and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete	Rs.	50
NEW PATENT PERFECTED FLUTES of the following description, viz.: the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates; it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c. are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver. Each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass		150
SOLID METAL FLUTES with eight keys, the *(very)* strongest made flute ever produced		90
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CLARIONETS in A. B flat, C, or E flat, Cocoa Wood, with 14 German Silver Keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements each		85
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BOEHM CLARIONET, Rudall & Rose's patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets ever finished		150
EBONY CLARIONETS with the newly invented tuning slide which enables the player to elongate or shorten that part of the Instrument hitherto found so troublesome to tune in unison with the ordinary Instruments of the Band; for all purposes this Clarionet will be found superior in quality of tone and perfectly in tune—each in strong leather case		90

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.

Of Cocoa Wood with 6 German Silver Keys	...80 &	25

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Of Cocoa Wood with 6 German Silver Keys		20
All of the above with Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.		

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Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and Tuning Slide		18

METAL FIFES AND PICCOLOS.

A small stock of these durable instruments are on hand at prices each from	Rs. 25-30 to	50

CORNOPEANS.

The finest now in use are those by Courtois, the celebrated maker of all the principal band Instruments in the world. A few of these beautiful cornopeans are for sale at

		120
A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs. each *cash*.		
CORNET-A-PISTONS, in E flat, the smallest Cornet that can be manufactured stands in this Key and is used for leading the band more especially in brass bands; the tone is rich and easily produced, particularly in the high notes, each		100
Cornet, highly finished of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich; in Case		150

TRUMPETS.

Trumpets in F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks		120
Trumpet in F, short model 3 Pistons and Crooks		100
Trumpet (Regulation)		80
Eagles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassle complete		28
CHROMATIC ATTACH

...f due consideration be given to the peculiar ... of the case. The education and position of these ... me them to shrink more sensitively than do ... from the bare thought of applying to the ...nistrice or the Board of Guardians for assis- ... months they have been silently sinking ... and inevitable ruin; at first, abridging their ... and disposing of one article of furniture after another; and, next, restricting themselves even in necessary food, and selling the very clothes off their backs. This is no exaggeration, but a simple statement of what is daily taking place. We know, from eye witnesses, of still more heart-rending cases in which husbands and wives and daughters, not long since happy in their well-furnished homes, have been found actually starving after the last chair, and the last article of clothing that modesty could part with, had been sold or pawned. The benevolence of Englishmen, everywhere, has been deeply stirred by the fact that several hundred thousand operatives were falling into starvation; and it is right that it is so. The vastness of this mass of misery strikes the imagination with irresistible power. The smaller class of sufferers cannot be seen for a time. But, now that their condition is to be brought before the public, it is not to be doubted that there will an eagerness to "come to the rescue" which will induce the more wealthy part of the community to send in liberal contributions without waiting to be canvassed. Contributions may consist of clothing as well as money. In every family there are garments never worn, and which are not given away because they are unsuitable for the poor. We anticipated a general resurrection of buried apparel, which will well become those for whom it is solicited.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

THE transactions during the five business days of this week have been moderate, the market being depressed during the early part, and some few sales of American made at a decided reduction in price; buyers came forward upon this decline, and on Wednesday about 1,000 bales were reported, at rates approaching much nearer previous quotations. Yesterday there was rather more disposition to sell, and the market was tamer at the close. We reduce our last week's quotations for American ¼d. to 1d. per lb. The business done in Sea Islands is unimportant, and prices hardly altered. For Egyptians there continues daily some inquiry, and prices of useful middle qualities are little altered, but better sorts are nominal and slow of sale, a decline of 1d. per lb. being submitted to in some cases. In Brazils only a very limited business has been done, and they are lower in value by about 1d. per lb. For Surats the inquiry has been fair in amount, but they are freely offered, and ¼d. to ½d. per lb. decline is apparent. 480 American, 140 Egyptian, 1,890 Surat are reported on speculation; and 340 American, 30 Egyptian, 20 Pernam, and 1,450 Surat for export. To-day the demand is moderate and the sales will probably not exceed 2,000 bales, chiefly to the trade. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 15,090 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	
30	Sea Islands	42	to 53	per lb.
10	Stained	32	to —	,,
450	Bowed Georgia	18	to 26	,,
520	Mobile	17	to 22	,,
1090	New Orleans	12	to 27	,,
130	Pernam	20	to 24	,,
200	Bahia	18	to 21	,,
70	Maranham	21	to 23½	,,
1460	Egyptian	9½	to 28	,,
40	African	20	to —	,,
—	Common West India	—	to —	,,
—	Peruvian	—	to —	,,
40	Smyrna	9	to 12	,,
10310	Surat	9½	to 19	,,
10	Madras	16	to —	,,
—	Madras, Western	—	to —	,,
130	Bengal	12	to 13	,,

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 14, 1862.	Nov. 14, 1861.
American	217'90	181450
Pernambuco	6950	8130
Bahia	13300	11650
Maranham	3190	650
Egyptian	13640	13210
Common West India	1640	2410
Surat, &c.	213900	290250
Bengal	6270	—
Total...	285780	607750
		285780

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 321970

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 14, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862.....	1021140	964860	393650
1861.....	2082560	1092920	565006

The imports during the week consist of 3,322 bales American, 733 from Brazil, 1,185 from Egypt, 440 from the West Indies, 10,873 from Bombay; total, 16,553.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling...	17½ to 22	9½	to 11½
Fair to good fair ...	25½	to —	12½ to 12½
Good to fine ...	—	to —	12½ to 12½
New Orleans—ord. to middling....	18½	to 22½	9½ to 12
Fair to good fair ...	27½	to —	12½ to 13
Good ...	—	to —	13½ to 13½
Choice marks ...	—	to —	14 to 14½
Mobile—ordinary to middling ...	18	to 22½	9½ to 11½
Fair to good fair...	26½	to —	12½ to 12½
Good to fine ...	—	to —	13 to —
American inferior ...	16½	to 17½	8½ to 9½

COTTON SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Globe, Nov. 18.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Electric Telegraph, this day.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market is flat, and the demand small, and there have been several very low sales, occasionally at a decline of 2d from Friday's prices. Sales 1,000 bales.

COLONIAL MARKETS.

(From the Globe, Nov. 18.)

TEA.—The public sales of tea have gone off heavily, on rather easier terms. Privately the market is dull, and prices have a downward tendency. Advices from China state that the export to Great Britain had reached 52,000,000lbs.

SUGAR.—On the whole the demand for raw sugar is steady, and the quotations rule firm. Jamaica is selling at from 32s 6d to 40s; Demerara, 30s 6d to 38s; crystallised, 37s 6d to 45s; crystallised Mauritius, 38s to 44s; yellow ditto, 35s to 42s; brown ditto, 29s to 34s 6d; good and fine white Benares, 40s to 44s; and white Havana, in bond, 33s to 34s per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 47s for common brown lumps.

COFFEE.—Sales progress steadily in most kinds of coffee, and the currencies are well maintained. Good and fine native Ceylon commands 72s to 75s 6d; fine plantation ditto, 94s to 98s; middling to good middling ditto, 83s to 90s; Mocha, 65s to 110s; Java, 68s to 87s; Jamaica, 74s 6d to 110s; and Brazil, 56s to 85s per cwt.

COCOA.—Red Trinidad is worth 59s to 106s; gray, 55s to 58s; Grenada, 54s to 65s; and Guayaquil, 59s to 61s per cwt. At these quotations a fair average business is doing.

RICE.—The stock in London is still very large and the trade rules heavy at drooping prices. White Bengal, 10s 3d to 15s; cargo do., 8s to 9s 6d; Madras, 11s to 12s; and Java, 15s to 21s per cwt.

FRUIT.—Most kinds of dry fruit command a seasonably extensive sale at the annexed quotations:—Vostizza currants, new, 29s to 33s; Patras, 26s to 28s; Gulph, 29s to 33s; Cephalonia, 28s to 29s; Provincial, 26s; Turkey figs, new, 32s to 80s; Spanish, 22s to 28s; Valencia raisins, new, 30s to 43s; Muscatel, 50s to 110s; Elema, 38s to 43s; and Sultana, 41s to 48s per cwt.

SPIRITS.—The rum market is firm, and at full prices. Proof Jamaica is selling at 1s 5d to 1s 6d; Demerara 1s 6d to 1s 8d per gallon, Brandy is in good consumptive request, at 8s 6d to 11s 6d for superior marks; and 3s to 5s for common French qualities. German plain spirit is quoted at 1s 7d to 1s 8d; English ditto, 1s 11d to 2s 1d; and English gin, proof, for export, 2s 9d to 3s 3d per gallon.

WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steady, at an advance, compared with last auctions, of quite 1d. per lb. The business doing for export is very small. Privately the business doing in English wool is somewhat restricted.

HEMP and FLAX.—Hemp moves off steadily at £38 10s. for clean St. Petersburg. In flax rather more business is doing at full prices. Jute is dull: but for coir goods there is a moderate demand at extreme rates.

SALTPETRE.—On the whole the market is steady at full prices.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is in moderate request at 56s. 3d., cash mixed numbers. Manufactured iron fully maintains its value. Copper moves off slowly, and Barra Burra may be at £100 10s. per ton. Lead continues very firm.

OILS.—Linseed oil rules steady, at 30s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. In rape, a fair business is doing, at 50s. 6d to 51s. for foreign refined. Palm moves off slowly and fine Lagos is quoted at 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. Cocoanut, olive, and fish-oils are steady. Turpentine, however, is dull, at 105s. for American; and 96s. for French spirits.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C. is dull, at 46s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot: 46s. for the year: and 46s. 9d. for January to March delivery. Town tallow, 45s. 6d. net cash; rough fat, 2s 4½d. per 8lbs. Present stock of tallow in London, 48,000 casks against 37,609 cask ia 1861; and 67,550 casks in 1860.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN MARKETS.

(From the Leeds Mercury of to-day, Nov. 18.)

WOOLLEN.

ROCHDALE, Monday.—A fair trade done during the week in the warehouses. To-day there are more buyers than last Monday, and the extraordinary activity which has for so many Mondays characterised the demand, showed no abatement, every description of flannel but, prominently, fine scarlets from 1s 1d to 2s —being asked for in greater abundance than could be supplied. In Yorkshire goods there is moderate activity as to demand, with firmness in price.

WOOL.

ROCHDALE, Monday.—The great firmness of prices still disinclines manufacturers to buy, except in small quantities.

WORSTED.

BRADFORD, Monday.—The market to-day has been exceedingly quiet. This remark applies alike too wools, yarns, and piece goods. Rates are nominally the same as last week, but nothing is doing to test them.

On What Place. Terms. Rates.

Loyalton Banks	3 months' sight.....	2s. 0½d to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	Do. do.	2s. 0½d to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight.....	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
Ceylon	30 Do. do.	215 to 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	50.	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank ...	250	2½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank ...	500	5 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	250	5½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	250	5 do.	16 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	5 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	1½ do.	99 pr. ct. pm.
Parsis Con.			
Apollo Press Co.....	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Oriental Press Co.....	2,500	600 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co...	4,000	459 per share ...	Rs. 259 dis. nom.
Examstone Land & Press Co.....	6,000	325 per share	Rs. 4,300 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY CON.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218 3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £50 shares.	130 14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Bonds & C.			
L. R. Co.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Con.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,250 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Manockjee Petit's spinning & weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	do. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jubar Ahee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	.....	Ditto.
Gowria Spinning Co ...	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co...	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Gotuba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Investor Mill Co.	4,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	95	
,, Loan 1855-56		
,, Loan 1842-43	}	95
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	15-5
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	790
Mexican Dollars	,,	25
Germas Crowns	,,	213
Five Franc Pieces.....	,,	205
Bar Silver	,,	196½ to 196½
Gold Leaf	,,	15 4

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	17-16	6½.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s.	0½.
To London (Cotton)	15	2s 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d.
To China	}	No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (16th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

Old Broach, ready	Rs.	353 to 360
Old Surat	,,	360 to 365
Old Dholleras and Bhawnuggur	,,	370 to 380
Old Oomrawtee	,,	345 to 350
Old Comptah	,,	362 to 365
Old Dharwar fine (new)	,,	360 to 365
Old Barsee, and Nugger	,,	330 to 335
Old Veravel	,,	328 to 330
Khandeish	,,	320 to 325
Old Peratchee	,,	335 to 340
Old Accola	,,	350 to 355
Old Mangalore	,,	340 to 345

OPIUM.—Sales, Rs. 1,100 to 1,165.

SUGAR.—Limed, Unrefined ... Rs. 6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.

Reposed, Yellow ...	,,	8 to 8 2 nominal.
Ordinary sorts (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
	,,	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger	,,	28 to 29

THE CALCUTTA MARKET

Corrected up to noon of Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

The express portion of the London mails of the 3rd of November *via* Bombay, arrived here on the morning of the 5th instant. By the arrival of the mail steamer *Simla* at Galle on the 6th, we have further telegraphic intelligence from England up to the 17th November. The *Simla* may be expected to arrive in Calcutta about the 11th or 12th instant.

PRODUCE MARKET.—There has been but very little business in progress during the last week, with the exception of jute, which has gone down two rupees per bale lower. Prices of produce are maintained at last rates. Stocks, generally are within a moderate compass.

IMPORT MARKET.—Improved advices from the interior have imparted some animation, to our market, and several holders having made some concessions in price, a moderate business has been done, mostly in grey shirtings from 5¼ to 6¾ lbs. Twist is usually dull at this season, and lately the business done has been very trifling.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—All favourite stock is in good demand, and there has been a large business done in Steam Tugs and Bonded Warehouse shares. Bengal Bank shares have been placed at 8,550 and are steadily rising. Docking share have sold at 1,300. For Burmah Steam Company's scrip there has been considerable enquiry, but none is in the market. All Inland Steam Company's shares are dull, and the transactions very limited. Bengal Coal shares and Beerbhoom scrip maintain their premiums, and East India Coal shares have been placed at 68; Assam Tea shares have been sold at 450, which is a slight decline; Bengal Tea shares at fifty per cent. premium, and East India Tea and Central Assams are in good demand at the premiums quoted. In other Tea scrip there is little doing. Railway scrip is dull and difficult of sale at our quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market for Government Stocks still remains without animation, the favourable advices received from London as to the position of these securities in that market, barely sustaining prices in this; the few dealings reported being chiefly for speculative account.

MONEY MARKET.—The supply of money continues more than ample for the demand which in the present stagnant state of trade continues limited. The unemployed balances in the hands of the banks and other capitalists have, however, been very considerably reduced during the present month.

EXCHANGE.—The same inactivity prevails in the market for exchange which we have reported for some time past. On London the sales for the last two mails have hardly exceeded sixty thousand pounds, and on other places the transactions have been still more limited. On London the closing rate for bank bills is 2-0½, for credits 2-0¾ to 2-0 15/16, and for documentary 2-1 to 2-1¼. Bills on France payable in London at 3 and 6 months' date are quoted from 2-0½ to 2-1, and the same dates payable in France, 258 to 262. On China the rate remains nominally at from 219 to 220, and on Mauritius 51 to 51½ for 30 and 60 days' sight. On Bombay 3 days' sight bills are 8 annas premium, and 51 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.—Continue much the same. We have had a few more arrivals the last week. There is still a good enquiry for tonnage. For the country ports there is a firm demand, but ships are not easily obtainable. The following charters have been effected since the mail of the 22nd ultimo; *Anne Royden*, 11,75, for Liverpool, rice, at £2-15 per ton, and jute 4-10: *Racer*, 742, for Australia, at £4 per ton, all round; *Witch of the Wave* 1,197 tons, for Bombay, chartered there at Rs. 16 per ton, to Calcutta and back; *City of Paris*, 899, for London, 4 to 500 tons, rice at £4 per ton; *Gambridge*, to arrive, for Colombo at Rs. 1-9-6 for rice per bag.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—Four public sales have been held at which about 1,400 chests have found buyers at prices varying from par to 6d. per lb., below the London October rates. The biddings are not very animated, owing to the foreign orders being very low limited. Up to date about 23,000 mds., have been sold.—*Englishman Weekly Mail, Dec. 8.*

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 15.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, November.* 14, 1862.

SINCE our last report there may perhaps have been a slight increase of inquiry, and even of sales, in consequence of the quotations for yarns and goods having fallen back to what they were before the late attempt at an advance. But nobody tries to make purchases, except for the supply of absolute wants, either at home or abroad; and such wants, at present prices, show no tendency to enlargement. As most speculators are watching for opportunities to buy, the purchasers for consumption are continually meeting with what they want on lower terms than those of producers. Under these circumstances, those manufacturers and spinners who work a day or two in the week, find stocks growing in their hands. There is one article, however, which has improved a little since Tuesday, and that is 32's cop twist—an article more alert than any other in its upward and downward movements.

We have the gratification to state that Sir James Watts and Messrs. Oliver Heywood, G. H. Midwood, and C. H. Grundy are taking steps for an organised effort in behalf of the unemployed and distressed salesmen, clerks, and warehousemen in this city. In the course of a few days, a Committee of gentlemen will make an appeal to the public; and the result cannot be

---

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 2 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 1 month's sight ..... 2s.
,, On demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... } 1s. 11¾d.

The London Government Securities will generally, be purchased or prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London, without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Depositors half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 9th 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Parliamentic St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£614,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. ,,
Sight ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 9th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, on demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Dec. 15	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Kurrachee 12 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Dec. 16	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Lancastrian	Pearson	Liverpool.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Higgin-	
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Beypoor.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Captain and Mrs Lidbetter and 5 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Robb; Mr. McKee; Mr. Wilkinson; 2 European gentlemen and 85 natives.

Per Ship *Lancastrian*, to Liverpool.—Mrs. Smillie, and 2 children and Mr. Corson.

Per C. & B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Colonel Pottinger; Mr. A. Dalbusset; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Messrs. Mair, McWell, Watson; and Beatty; Rev. and Mrs. Malcheit and 25 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, VanWullen, bound to Surat.

Steamer *Taptee*, Ellison, bound to Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Suez and Aden.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Hindostan*.—4,330 boxes Specie, 1 box Coffee, 11 boxes Saffron, 2 bales Silk, 2 boxes Clocks, 2 boxes False Pearls, 5 No. Sheeps, 60 packages Stores, 311 packages Merchandise.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Countess of Elgin*.—6,996 packages Gunnies, 1,179 bales Jute, 71 packages Twine, 507 bags Sugar.

From London.

Ship *General Havelock*.—775 tons Coals, 500 kegs Steel, 5,676 packages Iron, 225 Boiler Plates.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Star of India.—535 pieces E. Teeth, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., Golum Mohmued Abdul's.

Simon Kaye.—50 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Buttonsy Ludha; 450 bundles country Gall 225 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 103 bales Coir Yarn, 261 cwt., Tulla Moorai; 125 packages Cloves, 145¾ cwt., Khanay Bhimjee; 543 bundles Country Galls, 271½ cwt., Soondeejee Hurry.

City of Carlisle.—30 chests Indigo, 80 l. mds. Roopchund Dwarkadass; 300 bags Cloves, 355½ cwt. and 10 lbs., Goddum and Co.

Herefordshire.—11 cases Yellow Cowdies, 34 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.,

liable to be rated for the relief of the Poor in the Lancashire district could without any extreme pressure yield as much as would sustain the whole burden of distress, great as it is, for this whole winter; and it is urged that the owners of this property, who in many cases have not subscribed as generously as they were bound to do, ought to be compelled to do so by the tax-man. You will remark a great deal of writing "about and about" the question, of which the sum may be thus stated; but Mr. Kingsley goes to the point at once with a sort of ferocious frankness; and I strongly suspect that the flow of subscriptions will in some degree be regulated for the future by the level of the rate raised, though the danger is, that between the guardians and the public the poor may starve. Their conduct is still uniformly, heroically patient. There has not been a single trace of a disposition to riot, or to rob. There has hardly ever been less crime of any kind at any time in these unhappily afflicted districts.

The Rous-Burnaby-Steuart controversy has been the great topic of the town and more especially of the Clubs for the last fortnight. A slight recapitulation of the original facts will serve as a clue to the rather complicated correspondence. At the October Newmarket Meeting, Colonel Burnaby of the Guards made a match with his mare Tarragona against a horse called Michel Grove. Tarragona lost. At the time and afterwards imputations were freely made against Colonel Burnaby's conduct, especially that he had made a false bet on the race with a brother officer Captain Annesley, and that his jockey had orders not to win. The committee of the jockey Club investigated this charge and found them "not proven." In the course of this investigation, however, Admiral Rous, one of the Stewards of the Club, discovered what he thought was evidence of Colonel Burnaby's having made another Bubble Bet on the spelling of the word "Raindeer" and forthwith published a letter in the *Morning Post*. Here arises another episode, in the expulsion of the Sporting Critic of the *Post* from the Heath at Newmarket, which tended strongly to prejudice the public against the Club, as an attempt to interfere unfairly with the free expression of opinion touching their acts. This, however, is an episode, and the case of the Club will be found fairly stated in Lord Winchelsea's letter. For the last ten days there has been a brisk skirmish of correspondence in consequence of the Reindeer question, out of which every body has come more or less damaged. There is a general disposition to do justice to Admiral Rous's integrity and zeal for the honour of the Turf. It is attributed to him that knowing that many illicit or doubtful practices were prevalent, he was anxious to make an example of the first that came in his way, and plunged headlong at this case in the belief that it deserved to be pilloried; well, so far as Colonel Burnaby is concerned, the public verdict appears to be in the Reindeer case as in the Tarragona "Not Proven";—but there is also a pretty general impression that the case has a rather vague character, usually rendered in certain circles by the epithet "fishy." In the letters of the noble lords, gallant officers and honorable gentlemen who were tempted into print in the way of evidence, or the way of comment, there are occasional discrepancies which must make the writers wish their fingers had been burnt before they put pen to paper. Mr. Lawley occupies perhaps the most unenviable position of the whole party. Colonel Burnaby is ill, and for the present there is a lull in the affair. The wonder is that even in England, and even in these anti-duelling days, an affair of the kind could come to an end without some such catastrophe as sent the Duc de Grammont Caderousse's rapier through poor Dillon's heart in France last month.

Apropos of duels the great single combat between the Whitworth and the Armstrong gun still goes on with more and more startling results. Last week, the experiments at Shoeburyness on the penetration of armour with shells were continued, and proved conclusively that it is possible and even easy under given conditions to construct a shell that will penetrate any armour hitherto made, and explode within the armed vessel. The explosions did not indeed produce the amount of damage within the armed chamber, which was the subject of experiment, that was expected, but this is a question of the arrangement of the bursting charge, which it is expected there will be little difficulty in overcoming. The great point of vantage which iron armour has supposed to have achieved, that of shutting out shells, has now been overcome; and as we cannot have platinum vessels bolted with diamonds, according to Mr. Porch's suggestion, the party who have never abandoned wood grows more confident in their tone, and declare that a shot or a flat hard-headed shell driven with the force of the modern artillery would make one clean cut through the sides of a wooden vessel doing no further harm, where the very strain of resistance will rip an iron vessel asunder.

There is nothing new in that most tranquil of Revolutions, the Greek, on which the most admirable comment is that the funds rose gradually during its progress, and that the Provisional Government could afford to treat it in their first Proclamation as only a question of one Bavarian more or less in the country. King Otho, who conducted himself with perfect placidity throughout, (even when as I am assured by a friend of mine on board the *Scylla* he arrived under the protection of the British flag, without so much as a change of clothing) takes his ease at Munich, while his subjects seem embarrassed as to the election of his successor. The Greeks, strange to say, possess a guaranteed constitutional right to elect a king in case of the *decheonce* of the dynasty, and are now constituting the assembly charged with the duty. Many candidates are named, but as yet none can be reckoned a decided favorite.

Garibaldi's steady but very slow recovery is the only other interesting item of European news. The General is now at Pisa and the latest surgical opinion seems to be that the ball is still in the wound.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, Nov.* 18.)

The Emperor of the French, whatever faults we may find with him, is not very often open to the charge of committing political blunders. He may do very wicked and very mysterious things: his policy may sometimes be mischievous, and often unintelligible; he may be inconsistent, and even occasionally perfidious; but it has seldom occurred that a palpable blunder could be detected in his proceedings. Within the last few days, however, he has suffered himself to be betrayed into a mistake, which men even of inferior tact would assuredly have avoided in his position. Giving him full credit for a disposition at once humane and generous, granting him to be of a nature so tender that he could no longer endure the spectacle of that cruel American war, it does seem a singular aberration of judgment that, singlehanded, and without taking counsel either of men or events, he should have proposed to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, at this critical moment, a mediation between the belligerents. Had he limited the proposal to the bare offer of advice and remonstrance, there might have been some colour of reasonableness in it; but when he undertakes to recommend a suspension of arms by land and sea for six months during which interval the three Powers might hope to render useful services in the way of mediation, he clearly lays down a scheme which one of the belligerents, at least, if not both, would refuse to agree to on the very threshold. To propose anything with almost an absolute certainty that it will be rejected is in itself a grave blunder in politics. The Emperor might have known, or, rather, ought to have known, that neither would the Federal government agree to such a proposal, nor the English Government co-operate in it. The policy we have adopted is patent to the whole world. Our operatives are suffering incredible privations; we are making what the bankrupt linendrapers call "tremendous sacrifices" to feed and clothed them; they are increasing in number by tens of thousands weekly; yet with this load upon us, with the knowledge that it must become heavier and heavier, and go on yet for an indefinite period, we have resolved to persevere in that course of non-intervention which is consistent with our strict character of neutrals, and which, to use the fashionable, but highly preposterous French phrase, accords with the traditions of English policy. The Federals charge us with favouring the South. Our answer is to be found in our starving operatives. They accuse us of sympathising with the South. Our answer will be found in Earl Russell's reply to the proposal of the French government. His lordship, fully recognising the humanity that underlies it, declines to embark in a mediation which, were it successful, would at once bring a supply of cotton to our shores. If the Americans, Federals and Confederates, are capable of dispassionate reasoning, they will discover in this admirable letter of Earl Russell's, the best possible evidence of the injustice which they have both done to us, on a variety of frivolous grounds. They will see, at all events, that no amount of pressure, foreign or domestic, will induce us to interfere in their affairs until we can do so effectually.

The time for this movement was especially ill chosen. A crisis is at hand in America which must soon bring matters to an issue. The Democrats are getting the upper hand in the Northern States, and should they obtain a majority in Congress, the constitution of Washington will be restored, and the government of Mr. Lincoln sent adrift. The war, too, is on the verge of results of some decisive kind; for soldiers in rags can't go on fighting for ever, and gunboats must operate at this season, or not operate at all. For these reasons, and others which will at once occur to the mind of the most different spectator, the Emperor could not have hit upon a more unfortunate juncture for mediation. Besides all of which reasons, his mediation is entirely on one side. The armistice would be exclusively beneficial to the South, whom it would enable to recruit its finances and its army, to build a navy, to sell its cotton, and import provisions and the munitions of war. On the other hand, it would paralyse the North, who, if ever she is to strike the blow for empire of which the world has heard so much bunkum, must strike it now. And it is just because the case of the North is Now or Never, that this armistice would not have the slightest chance of being agreed to by the Cabinet of Washington. The Emperor, indeed, might almost be suspected of proposing it in the interests of the South, seeing that he has invited the Southern envoy to Compiegne. But we do not assign any political importance to that curious incident. The Emperor had got into a groove of blundering, and the advent of Mr. Slidell in the imperial preserve is of no more account than any other awkward or injudicious thing that might be done under such circumstances.

There is no longer a question as to the necessity of making the distress in Lancashire and the manufacturing districts a national matter. The misery is mounting far above the reach of local help, and district committees scattered about all parts of the kingdom. The numbers of starving operatives increase upon us by many thousands weekly—we shrink from stating the actual statistics that we hear of. A million sterling, at the lowest estimate, will be needed to save this brave population of patient sufferers from perishing. It is a gigantic sum, but the destitution is gigantic, and the resources of England can furnish double the amount without a strain, if they be properly worked. A penny in the pound, as we know from the income-tax returns, upon incomes above £100 a year, to say nothing of incomes below that amount, will yield a million at once. Organisation is all that is wanted, and the parish machinery furnishes it, and is now being put in motion. The zeal with which the clergy are carrying out this design promises the happiest results, and the people, of all grades and conditions, are earnestly seconding their efforts.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY TO THE FRENCH DESPATCH.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Nov.* 15.)

A Despatch, dated Foreign Office, November 13, has been addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's ambassador at Paris. After recapitulating the substance of the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Earl Russell proceeds to say:—

"Her Majesty's Government recognise with pleasure in the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, though that government may support the endeavours of England and France to attain the end proposed. After weighing all the information received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government think therefore, it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America,—and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel, with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond on this important subject."

FRANCE AND ROME.

(*From the Express, Nov.* 18.)

THE CIRCULAR OF M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The full text of the important circular addressed by the new foreign minister of France, on the 20th ult., to the cabinet of Turin, has been published. The first half consists of a recapitulation of the principal occurrences, diplomatic and otherwise, connected with the occupation of Rome during the last 14 years. The concluding and more important portion is as follows:

The Emperor has taken upon himself to explain in a letter recently inserted in the *Moniteur* the principles which guide his policy, and to demonstrate to Italy as well as to the Holee See the aim to be attained and the means to attain it. From the moment that the Emperor thus indicated the difficulties of the task and the conditions of success his government has not ceased to renew his attempts to reconcile men's minds and to reassure troubled consciences and suffering interests, peace and security. The results have not, unfortunately, up to the present time, responded to his wishes; but if we have to regret on one side the persistence with which the court of Rome has refused to seek with us for bases on which to effect an acceptable transaction, important events, which I cannot pass over in silence, have happened on the other side to confirm its resistance, and, by authorising its doubts, place the government of the Emperor in new difficulties. General Garibaldi, substituting his individual initiative for the regular action of the public powers, organised an expedition notoriously directed against us and claiming with arms in his hands the possession of Rome, placed under the safeguard of our flag. The government of the King, I hasten to acknowledge it, with a resolution and energy to which it is only just to do honour, and which demonstrated his loyalty, happily suppressed that attempt. Its conception alone, and the commencement of its execution which followed, revealed, however, in Italy a situation troubled by the fermentation of anarchical passions. At the same time, in a great neighbouring country tumultuous manifestations were organised of which the avowed object was to affect the resolutions of the government of the Emperor. If it appears to me superfluous to recall the fact that the flag of France never retires before any menace, I believe I have no need either to claim for the policy of my country the most entire independence from all exterior pressure. Nevertheless, sir, these facts which I cannot pass over in absolute silence would not have stopped the government of the Emperor in its persevering efforts to arrive at the conciliation of the two great interests in Italy, which are the objects of his constant solicitude, if the official communication which was made to us in the circular of General Durando, on the 10th of last month, and the publication which that document received, had not, for the moment, destroyed the hope that we wished to found on the disposition of the Italian government to effect the transaction which we wish to bring to bear. In effect, after having referred to the suppression of the attempt of Garibaldi, General Durando appreciates it in his programme, and asserting the right of Italy over Rome claims in the name of his government the delivery of that capital and the dispossession of the Holy Father. In presence of this solemn assertion and this peremptory revindication, all discussion appears to me useless, and all attempts at an accommodation illusory. I state it with sincere regret, the Italian government, by its absolute declarations which I have just recalled to mind, is placed on ground on which the permanent and traditional interests of France, not less than the actual exigencies of her policy, interdict us from following. I do justice to the friendly and moderate form of the communication which has been made to me in the last place by the Minister of Italy, but I in vain search therein for the elements of a negotiation to which we can lend ourselves. According to our view this negotiation can only have for object to conciliate two interests which recommend themselves to our solicitude by different titles, both equally respectable for us, and we should not know how to sacrifice the one to the other. The Italian government knows, besides, that it will always find us disposed to examine with deference and sympathy all the combinations which it may suggest to us, and which would appear of a nature to accomplish the object which wisdom, we would hope, will at last aid us to attain.

SPAIN.

The Spanish cabinet appears to apprehend that the next session of the Cortes may bring violent debates. It is proposed by some of the opposition to attack vigorously the part which General Prim took in retiring from Mexico with his troops, and thus leaving the field free for the sole action of the French government. In this conjuncture M. Mon has just refused, after mature reflection, the presidency of the Congress. He was ambassador at Paris at the moment when the Mexican expedition had just been determined upon, and not having hesitated to denounce as a false step, from the moment when he received the news of it, the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops, it would have been difficult for him, he thinks, to preside over a debate where he is liable to hear his own conduct discussed.

GREECE.

(*From the Globe, Nov.* 18.)

(*By telegram through Mr. Reuter's office.*)

CORFU, *Nov.* 16.

The principal inhabitants of Syra and the Piræus have given a banquet to the officers of the English fleet.

The health of Prince Alfred was proposed by the Greeks.

The toast of "The Independence of Greece" was drunk by the English.

The English vessels hoisted the Greek flag, and saluted it with 21 guns.

ITALY.

TURIN, *Nov.* 17.

Parliament will meet here to-morrow for the session. There will be no speech from the throne.

Almost all the Deputies have already arrived.

The King has forwarded a large sum of money from his private purse to the towns of the Romagna, for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent inundations.

The official *Gazette* of to-day decrees the abolition of the state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily.

The Prefects of Naples and Palermo retain the power of making some exceptions.

The Board of Directors of the Neapolitan Railways has been elected.

Messrs. Charles Waring and Howard Kennard have arrived here upon business connected with these and the Sicilian railways. Mr. Brassy is expected to-morrow.

AUSRIA.

A Vienna letter of November 13th, describes some dissensions between the Hungarian Chancellor, Count Forgach, and the Minister of State:—

It was yesterday currently reported that the Hungarian Chancellor, having had a violent dispute with the Minister of State, was about to tender his resignation. On various matters of importance there has long been a great diversity of opinion between M. von Schmerling and Count Forgach, but the latter is too ambitious a man voluntarily to quit office. After the retirement of Baron Vay, the Emperor, being at a loss to find a docile Hungarian Chancellor, the Minister of State strongly recommended Count Forgach, who, as Stadtholder of Bohemia, had repeatedly given proofs of subservience. For a time the new Chancellor unhesitatingly obeyed the behests of his protector, but a few months ago he began strenuously to uphold the interests of Hungary, his native country. The German members of the Cabinet have made several attempts to get rid of their "faithless" colleague, but they have failed, because Count Forgach is supported by some high Hungarian nobles, in whose judgment and loyalty the Emperor has confidence. The day before yesterday a Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held, and it is understood that the principal subject of discussion was the so-called "Voivodina-frage" (question relative to the Servian Voivodina). The Minister of State and his German colleagues would like again to separate the district in question from Hungary, but to such a step Count Forgach and Count M. Esterhazy (a Hungarian Minister without portfolio) are strongly opposed, as they feel convinced that it would render a compromise between Hungary and Austria impossible. A short time ago the Hungarian Chancellor talked of going to Pesth, in order to have personal interviews with some of the more influential Hungarian politicians; but he will hardly quit his post at present, as he has recently received information that nothing is to be done "unless the legitimate demands of the Hungarian nation are acceded to." The words quoted must be understood to mean that the Hungarians will be satisfied with nothing short of the restoration of their revised Constitution.

ITALY.

Miscellaneous Italian news is given in a letter addressed to the *Débats*, and dated Turin, November the 13th, which says:—

"The stage of siege will be positively raised for Naples and Sicily on the day of the opening of Parliament. Gen. La Marmora has at length given his adhesion to the measure. The King has arrived this morning from Bologna, well satisfied with the appearance of the army and with the excellent reception given him by the people of Romagna. 'I have not seen,' says his Majesty, 'a single ill-tempered countenance.' The *Official Gazette* will shortly publish a decree nominating 14 new senators, and the choice of the Government will be approved of by public opinion. Among the names more particularly mentioned are those of M. Bereta, syndic of Milan, a man universally esteemed; M. Bartolomeo, syndic of Florence; the syndic of Catania, who acted with great firmness at the time of the Garibaldian expedition; M. della Gherardesca, one of the descendants of the famous Circetti Ugolin, &c. Public attention is at present much occupied with the trials which are now going on of General Faverges and Commandant Boschi. The former is accused of having, while in plain clothes, violated the order given to a sentry, and persisted in entering the camp of which he was the commandant. The soldier resisted, and the general so far forgot himself as to strike him, and even wished to bring him before a court-martial. General Cialdini, however, who was the commander-in-chief of the camp, decided that it was the sentry and not the soldier who was to appear before the court, and immediately promoted the latter to the rank of corporal. The Public Prosecutor calls for a year's imprisonment. The crime of Commandant Boschi is already known to you. He is accused of having, while Secretary General Cialdini, however, who was the commander-in-chief of the camp, received a bribe of 150,000f in order to cause the works of the railway from Vigevano to be conceded to a certain Gaccedi, a fact not disputed; but M. Boschi, in his defence, says that he only received a simple deposit, which he has returned. The counsel for M. Boschi is M. Tecchio, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

(*By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's office.*)

PARIS, *Nov.* 18.

Baron Gros has been appointed Abassador of France to the Court of St. James.

The despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in reply to the note of General Durando, is published to-day. It corresponds with the analysis recently given by the Belgian papers.

FRANCE.

(*From our own correspondent.*)

PARIS, *Monday Evening.*

The *Moniteur* devotes several columns to retrospect furnished by Michel Chevalier on a matter which has an undoubted bearing on current negociations, but the revival of which just now does not seem very opportune. The pen of this intelligent publicist, which had done such good service in the work of mutual understanding between France and England, is now exercised on the efforts of the first Napoleon's envoy at Washington, Count Serrurier, in 1811, to bring about that rupture between the United States and Great Britain which cost both countries so much loss and bloodshed up to 1814. He traces, of course, the origin of this calamity to the Berlin decrees, but seeks to saddle on the consequent "orders in council" the real provocation to hostilities. As to the assiuous skill with which the imperial agent fanned the flame of American jealousy and precipitated maritime collision, there can be no doubt. Count Serrurier's able management, with such a President as Mr. Madison, and such a State Secretary as Monroe. Unfortunately Moscow and Leipsic made this transatlantic diversion of small use to the original instigator of the quarrel; nor has the lesson been lost apparently on the statesmanship of the United Kingdom. France herself had yet to learn what she might expect from the same quarter in a similar emergency, when the same negociator, Serrurier, was sent by Louis Philippe to his former post (1830,) and when President Jackson enforced on the monarchy of July a demand for some million francs by the threat of Yankee cruisers. The obvious inference to be drawn from this historic study is anything but favourable to immixion in any shape in this star-spangled business.

M. Weiss in the *Débats* continues his historical labour-ing to assimilate the late position of King Otho in Greece to that of the Brunswick Georges among the unsympathetic English, a parallel which is not likely to strike many of your readers. The same writer expatiates on what this Bavarian cadet might have been had he not, in an evil hour, cast his lot at Athens; he would have been by this time a feldzeugmeister in Austrian pay, with a comfortable retiring pension, or held some other social rank, whereas there is no supernumerated allowance for the dethroned. Any new aspirant should carefully bargain, in view of prospective dismissal, and make his terms with the liege accordingly.

A letter from the Piræus, in *Le Siecle*, introduces the name of a new candidate, whom it calls Prince Oscar, of Sweden. The heir presumptive of Charles XV. can scarcely be meant, nor yet one of the young Oscars, his sons, none of whom are yet in their teens. Possibly the Crown Prince's brother is implied, a Bernadotte at any rate. The same journal cautiously adverts to its late *avertissement* for persisting in advocacy of an amended representation, and thanks the *Gazette de France* for the few words it ventured in support of its efforts for reform; there is still the legal question how far journalism is precluded from fair comment on official communications, a point the daring editor proposes to test. In the workshops of this capital *Le Siecle* is habitually read aloud, and the comments of the artisan population are not flattering to the Home Minister.

Nothing of political interest is discoverable save furious denunciation by *La France* of English agency at work in Greece on behalf of Prince Alfred, who, according to this print, has resigned his rights on Saxe-Gotha to his younger brother, Arthur! General Forey, at Vera Cruz, has expelled the Swiss money broker, Jecker, with other individuals objectionable to the Mexicans.

MEDIATION IN AMMRICA.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Nov.* 15.)

The following is the text of the despatch to the French Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg, of which a telegraphic summary appeared in yesterday's *Guardian*:—

PARIS, *October* 30, 1862.

Monsieur,—Europe has observed with a mournful interest the struggle which has continued for more than a year on the American continent. Hostilities have called forth sacrifices and efforts which are undoubtedly calculated to give the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations; but the spectacle which does so much honour to their courage has cost them numberless calamities and a terrible effusion of blood. To the effects of a civil contest, that from the very first assumed vast proportions, is to be added the danger of a servile war, which would fill up the measure of irreparable misfortunes.

The sufferings of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have been enough to excite the Emperor's most lively solicitude, even were we not ourselves affected indirectly by these events.

Influenced by the ties which the extension of commerce has multiplied between the different regions of the earth, Europe herself has felt the consequences of a crisis that has dried up one of the most abundant sources of public wealth, and which, in the great centres of industry, has been the cause of the severest trials.

When the contest commenced, we (as you are well aware) considered it a duty to observe the strictest neutrality, and the Cabinet at Washington has frequently acknowledged the good faith with which we pursued that line of conduct. The sentiments we adopted have never changed; but the benevolent character of this neutrality far from imposing upon the Powers an attitude which looks like indifference, should rather lead to our making ourselves useful to both parties, by aiding them to extricate themselves from a position which, for the present at least, seems without issue.

From the very commencement of the war, an equality of strength has been almost uniformly maintained by the belligerents, and, though so much blood has been shed, there is, at the present moment no perceptible change in that respect: nothing justifies our considering more decisive military operations as near at hand. On the contrary, according to the latest information received in Europe, the two armies are in such circumstances that neither has any reason to anticipate, within a limited period, any advantages sufficiently decided to turn the balance, and hasten the conclusion of a peace.

This combination of circumstances points out an opportunity for an armistice, to which, moreover, no strategic interest seems, at present, to place any obstacle.

The disposition, favourable to peace which begins to manifest itself in the North as well as the South, would second the efforts which might be made to render the idea of a truce agreeable.

The Emperor has, therefore, come to the conclusion that this is a favourable opportunity for offering to the belligerents the combined good offices of the maritime powers, and his Majesty has commissioned me to make a proposition of that kind to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Court of Russia. It is proposed that the three Cabinets should endeavour both at Washington and in the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months during which all direct and indirect acts of war shall cease provisionally by sea and land, and, if necessary, the period might be prolonged.

I need not say that these overtures imply, on our part, no judgment as to the origin or the issue of the dispute, nor any pressure on the negociations which, it may be hoped, will arise out of the armistice. Our business is merely to smooth down the difficulties, and not to interfere further than may be desired by the two parties. In a word, we do not consider ourselves called upon two prejudge, but to prepare a solution for the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the belligerents from making advances.

Would not harmony between the three Courts be, moreover, a sufficient guarantee of their intentions? Would it not give to their proceedings an evident character of impartiality? Acting in concert, they unite those conditions which are the best calculated to inspire confidence—the government of the Emperor, by the constant traditions of French policy with regard to the United States; that of England, by the community of races; that of Russia, by the friendship of which it has never ceased to give proofs to the cabinet at Washington.

If the result should not justify the expectation of the three Powers, and if the fierceness of the contest should overpower the wisdom of their counsels, the attempt would not be the less honourable to them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity the more specially imposed upon them in a war which is accompanied by such strong feelings as ever every direct effort at negotiation difficult to the two contending parties. It is the mission which international law assigns to neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to make them a rigorous impartiality; and never can they make a more noble use of their influence than by employing it in the endeavour to terminate a strife which causes so much suffering, and compromises such mighty interests throughout the entire world.

Finally, even should these overtures produce no immediate result, they will not be altogether useless, for they will encourage the tendency towards conciliatory ideas, and thus contribute to hasten the time at which a return to peace may be possible.

I wish you to propose these considerations, in the name of His Majesty, to Lord Russell and Prince Gortchakoff, and to ask information regarding the intention of Her Britannic Majesty and the Court of Russia; and you will be good enough to inform each Court that I have written to the Ambassador at the other in the same terms.—Accept, &c. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 9	Sam Mendell	Elwood	Liverpool.
9	Floating Light	Starkie	Do.
9	Harvest Queen		Do.
12	Tarnado	Army	Do.
14	Shard	Curven	Do.
16	Euphrates	Cowen	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Oct. 31	Princess Alexandra	White	Liverpool.
31	H. C Kidston	Jamieson	Do.
Nov. 2	Excelsior	Sanderson	Gravesend.
5	Rhea Sylvia	Evans	Cardiff.
6	Anna Dorothea	Smith	Liverpool.
8	Miletus	Shaw	Do.
8	Duncairn	Finlay	Do.
11	Wellington	Ditch	Gravesend
12	Celeritas	Magmessen	Liverpool.
12	City of Agra	Sleigh	Do.
13	Culloden	Smith	Do.
13	General Simpson	Coxhead	Do.
13	Jas. Russell	Muir	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Coronet, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 5, Lat. 45 N. Long. O. W.

Cospatrick, London to Bombay, Sept. 30, Lat. 10-51 S. Long 32 W., 42 days out-all well.

Her Majesty, London to Bombay, Sept. 23, Lat. 2 N., Long. 27 W.

Wasp, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 9, Lat. 9-40 N., Long. 26-40 W., out 30 days.

Wexford, (S. S.) England to Bombay, Sept. 24, Lat., 33, S., Long. 15, E.; out 30 days.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE SIND RAILWAY.

TO THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that, after careful enquiry and consultation with the officers of the Sind Railway Company, and the acting Deputy Consulting Engineer in Sind, you will favor him with your opinion and report on the following question:—

1. What is the cause of the great interruptions caused in two successive years, 1861 and 1862, by heavy falls of rain? Was it due to circumstances altogether unavoidable, or to any want of due care and foresight in the construction of the works? If the latter who was in fault? Was any charge made with a view to reduce expense in designs originally submitted by the railway engineers? Have adequate measures been taken to guard against any recurrence of such interruptions in future?

2. What is the present state of the rolling stock as to ability to carry all the traffic which has offered, or is likely to offer? If deficient, in what articles is that deficiency, and what has been done to supply it? To whose want of foresight is any deficiency which may exist to be attributed? &c., &c.,

H. RIVERS, Lieut. Colonel.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th September.

The Commissioner in Sind replied to these questions in a report dated 31st October 1862, upon which Government passed the following resolution under date the 13th instant:—

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—This is a full and clear Report, and the Commissioner should be informed accordingly. It is satisfactory so far as showing that the defects and deficiencies are in no way owing to Government interference.

2. The point of most practical interest is the sufficiency of the additions and alterations lately sanctioned to prevent future interruption of the traffic.

3. Government think that greater certainty may be arrived at on this question than the Commissioner and Deputy Consulting Engineer in Sind seem to think practicable.

4. The difficulty is not with the great waterways as rivers and large nullahs having well defined banks, but with the smaller waterways designed to carry off the drainage of plains in the vicinity of the line. The area of all these plains can be taken off any map and calculated with considerable accuracy, and the known greatest rainfall in Lower Sind, will give the means of calculating the extent of watering to be provided.

5. This will be a useful subject of enquiry, for it may prevent unnecessary expense in the provision of more waterway than is actually needed.

6. Even in the instance given in Mr. Mansfield's letter, more care in turning the nullahs (shown in the plan) might have prevented the necessity for culverts. A diversion at a right angle was, as justly remarked by the Deputy Consulting Engineer very trying to the embankment.

7. Government do not think that there is much risk of injury from the overflow of the three rivers mentioned for it must be borne in mind that such overflow does not often commence in the higher parts of the stream; it is more frequent on the lower part of the stream; there is consequently little of water in any direction parallel to the main stream. Thus a railway embankment may be submerged, but will be exposed to little erroneive action from the river flood.

8. Government regret to see that the deficiency in rolling stock seems mainly due to the want of foresight on the part of the railway officers in providing wood. It is not all clear why this want of wood has not been long since supplied. There are still large stores of teak in the hands of Government at Bombay and elsewhere, and an application for a supply, if supported by the Commissioner's recommendation, would have received every attention. The Commissioner is requested to see that there is no further delay in supplying the present deficiency of rolling-stock.

H. RIVERS, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 15*th Dec.*, 7-20 P.M.

Arrived, steamer *Columbian*, from Hongkong first, Singapore eighth, and Penang tenth Dec.

In Japan the departure from Yedo of the nobility and their families still goes in a step it is supposed designed to have the most important consequences; rebel movements still continues.

Everything quiet in Pekin.

Nothing of importance from the Northern Ports.

Rustomjee Burjorjee, in the opium swindle case has been senteneed to ten years' penal servitude.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Columbian*.—Opium at Hongkong a fair amount of business has been done during the last week. Present quotations are:—

Patna, 726 dlrs.

Benares, 718 dlrs.

Malwa, nominally 750 dlrs.

Bombay Castle not yet arrived.

Opium at Shanghai.—Prices had advanced considerably, owing to reduce stocks. Quotations on the 24th November were:—

Patna, 610 taels.

Malwa, 635 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong, on London Bank Bills four shillings seven pence three farthings.

First-class Private Papers, four shillings and eight pence.

Calcutta, two hundred and twenty-three Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai.—On London Bank six shillings and one penny.

Private Papers, six shillings and one penny half penny.

Bombay, two hundred and ninety-five Rupees.

Cotton, at Canton,—Prices for Indian kinds remain as before.

Sales 458 Bales.

Exported 400 bales.

Stock 3433 bales.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

HONGKONG, 1*st December.*

Patna, $725. Market unsteady. Price had gone up to $750, owing to the Shanghai market being quoted high.

Malwa, $755.

Bills, Rs. 224 per $100.

We have been favoured with the following private telegrams:—

LONDON, 25*th November.*

Cotton quiet.

Fair Dhollera, fifteen pence and an eighth.

Compta, fifteen pence.

Broach, sixteen.

LIVERPOOL, 26*th November.*

Cotton after declining two pence on the twentieth, has since recovered. Market flat.

Linseed, seventy-two shillings.

Seven pounds Shirtings, thirteen shillings and three quarters. Quiet.

LONDON, 27*th November.*

Cotton, active demand.

Dhollera, fifteen pence per pound.

Sawginned, eighteen pence.

Sales, thirty-thousand bales.

MAJOR General Lord George Paget has been appointed to the command of the Umballa Division. —*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 11.

We have seen a letter received by the last mail from Mr. Laing to a friend here, in which the writer says, that he hears Sir C. Wood and the Indian Council have sent out a discretionary power to the Government in India to spend three millions sterling out of the Cash Balances on Public Works; and it is added, very naturally, "this is after blaming me for proposing to spend £500,000 extra on Public Works and Education." The same matter has been referred to in some of the newspapers lately received from England. The mail also brings out copies of the Notice issued by the Indian Council, that they will now sell Bills on India for £500,000 per month instead of £300,000 as before; and we see also a report that they were about to pay off some of the Home Debts represented by their 4 per cent. Debentures, these Debentures, being already at a premium, and the holders, only, of course, too happy to continue to lend their money at such a low rate as 4 per cent. Flourishing as our Indian Finances now are, it is hardly likely that the Council will be able to do *both*,—spend three millions, in India, and reduce the Home debts also; but if they do either the one or the other, what a comment will it offer on the unjust course pursued by Sir Charles Wood, and what a triumphant proof of the soundness and wisdom of the views of Mr. Laing, in his proposals for a reduction of taxation and increase of expenditure. Well might the address to Mr. Laing express the confidence of those who signed it, in the substantial accuracy of his Financial statement, and their belief that the Finances of India are in such a position as fully to justify the wise and statesmanlike measures of remission of taxation and increase of expenditure, which he proposed; and well might the merchants of Calcutta, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, address the Government of Lord Elgin, as they did, and pray them not to withdraw the grant of half a million, notwithstanding Sir C. Wood's orders to do so.

Sir Charles Trevelyan seems likely to have an easy post as Financial Minister. The "burden and heat of the day" were borne by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, one of them died at his work, the other has been requited by Sir C. Wood in the manner we all know so well. The people of England are usually generous and high-minded; will they show themselves different now?—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 8.

LOCAL.

MR. H. L. ANDERSON having returned from England by the last mail, yesterday resumed charge of his duties as Chief Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Secret, and Educational Departments.

MR. SPENCER COMPTON who returned from England by the last mail yesterday, proceeded to Poona on private affairs, whence he will return in a day or two and resume charge of his duties as Registrar of the High Court in the original jurisdiction side.

THE ARCH BISHOP OF GOA.—His Grace Salvador Sabba, Archbishop of Carthage, Commissary of the Holy See for the execution of the concordat between His Holiness the Pope and His Majesty the king of Portugal, arrived here by the last mail. His grace Joao d' Amorim Pessoa, Archbishop of Goa, very Rev. Dr. Edward Howard, Secretary to the Commissary, the Rev. G. Hiacintho and two canons have also arrived here.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 7th Dec. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 88,417.			
Amount	Rs. 37,273	13	8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,, 49,153	7	7
Total...	Rs. 86,427	5	3
Corresponding Week last year.	*Open 438 Miles.*		
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 46,754.			
Amount	Rs. 26,268	2	10
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,, 34,156	6	1
Total...	Rs. 60,424	8	11

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 16TH DEC.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING PORTER.—Andrew Frederickson, a seaman of the British ship *Daniel Rankin*, was brought up charged with embezzling a quantity of porter, part of the cargo of the said ship.

Thomas Child deposed, that he was third Officer of the *Daniel Rankin*, and saw the prisoner coming up the ladder with a light carrying a bucket of beer. This was at about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night. The hatches were shut in the upper deck at half-past five. There were barrels of porter in the hold. The porter which prisoner had, was the property of Government.

James May, the chief mate of the vessel said, he saw prisoner on Saturday night,

ANOTHER important blow at the slave-trade was dealt yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this city, in the conviction of Albert Horn for fitting out the steamer City of Norfolk for that traffic. The evidence, as given in court, showed that the case was a most flagrant one. It showed that Horn bought the vessel, paying 25,000 dollars for her; that she was run on one voyage to Havana and back, and then was sent to St. Thomas, having had some 25,000 dollars more of repairs and outfit put on board of her. At St. Thomas the transfer, which is an almost universal accompaniment of these cases, took place, and the vessel, after running to Barcelona (Venezuela), to get water enough, sailed for the African coast, and on arriving in the Bight of Benin took in eight hundred negroes in broad daylight and sailed for Cuba, where she arrived with them. Having discharged them into boats the steamer was abandoned by her crew, but was shortly afterwards captured by a Spanish man-of-war, which also captured most of the negroes.

Horn's defence, of course, was that he had nothing to do with the vessel after she was sold, and he said also that when he sent the vessel out he expected to charter her to the Venezuelan government, to carry troops. The government, however, showed that she carried out from here nearly everything which was required for the above voyage; that the transfer was clearly a sham one, as no money was paid, and the mate to whom she was transferred testified that he had no interest in the vessel. The government also proved declarations of Horn here, that the vessel was going into that trade, and that he was interested in the vessel; and the Spaniard, to whom the defence would have it appear that the vessel was really sold, testified that he did not buy her, but that the Spanish captain ran away with her. The jury, on all the evidence, were satisfied that Horn was one of the guilty parties, and we have no doubt that their verdict was just. Thus this enterprise, which was on the verge of success, and would have been so profitable that the parties could afford to throw away property worth fifty thousand dollars when they thought it had succeeded, has culminated in disastrous ruin for at least one of the parties.

We congratulate the community that at last one of that worst class of offenders engaged in this infamous traffic—those New York traders who have fitted out and sent from this port so many vessels to disgrace our country, our civilisation, and our Christianity—has been brought to punishment. It seems as if it must be the finishing stroke to the slave traffic out of this city. At any rate, the judge and jury who have thus done their duty, and the officers who have shared in inflicting it are entitled to the thanks of all who prize our good name, or care for humanity.

THE FEMALE STUDENT QUESTION.

SOME days ago we stated the case of Miss Garrett's application for admission to the anatomy and chemistry classes in the University of St. Andrews; that she had matriculated, and paid the fees of these classes; but that the Senatus had interposed, and enjoined the professors to prevent her attendance until they had satisfied themselves as to the legality and competency of her doing so. It appears that they took the legal opinion of Mr. Young and Mr. A. R. Clark; and that the tenor of that opinion had been unfavourable to Miss Garrett's claim, as on Friday the following resolutions were carried by a majority of nine to six:—1. That the Senatus Academicus, acting under the clearly expressed opinion of their able counsel, hold the alleged matriculation of Miss Garrett to be null and of no effect. 2. Seeing that it is incompetent to any professor to issue a ticket conferring academical privileges to a student not legally matriculated, the Senatus resolve that the tickets of the anatomy and chemistry classes, issued to Miss Garrett, are void to every effect, and that the fees be returned." Miss Garrett, on her part, laid a memorial narrating the facts before the Lord Advocate, whose opinion is as follows:—"Edinburgh, Nov. 15, 1862.—If the only question involved in the memorial had related to the power of the Senatus Academicus to permit the attendance of female students on the lectures in the university on payment of the matriculation and class fees, I should have hesitated to say that such a course was not within the power of the Senatus Academicus had they thought fit to consent to it. The attendance of females on university lectures is by no means without precedent, and I find nothing in the charters or foundations of the University of St. Andrew's which can be construed to deprive the Senatus of the power to sanction such arrangements under such conditions and regulations as they might think reasonable. But the admission of female students with a view, and with the right, of graduation, and the other privileges of the students in the university, is an innovation which the Senatus Academicus, in my opinion, have no power to permit. I do not think that in the present case the memorialist can maintain her right on the ground of special contract. The Senatus Academicus never officially gave consent to her admission, and it was not within the power of any individual professor to innovate on the established practice of the university without the authority of the governing body." Miss Garrett may appeal to the University Court against the decision of the Senatus Academicus, and if that decision is confirmed she will be excluded from the college classes. As she does not care for damages, and has little prospect of being successful in an action for specific performance of the contract, there does not appear to be any practical solution of the female student question, except what may come from the University Commission, which exists until January, or from the legislature.—*Scotsman.*

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH COUNTESS.

AN Irish contemporary, the *Limerick Chronicle*, is responsible for the following sensation story, which if not true at least does credit to the invention of the writer:—

The sudden death of one of the leading stars of the fashionable world of Paris is announced, and rumour states in rather a singular manner. At the Eaux of Ems, the Countess de —— had formed a liaison with a young Russian, which caused her to protract her stay there longer than usual, till, in short, a pressing letter from her husband induced her to return to Paris. Along with her Russian lover she returned the very evening before the husband, who was also absent from Paris, had announced his arrival, so that not only were appearances saved, but a laudable alacrity exhibited. By her companion's advice, the lady alighted at her own hotel in the Rue de Grenelle; thus proving by the acts de *grossesse*, that she had disobeyed injunctions of the Count, her husband; but, finding Paris agreed upon intercourse, the lovers were resolved to spend this last evening together before parting, as it were for ever. The great gulf of etiquette, propriety, and the prudence of Paris life once between them, they knew well enough that they would henceforth become as much separated as though by the whole breadth of the universe. With this reflection they agreed to meet at a café at the middle of the Boulevard dose Italiens and a street called by the *grandine* "*La Vallee des Larmes*" (*d'autrui*), and here the mystery of the "suicide" begins. Arriving together, they ordered a *cabinet particulier*, which was furnished them in the series overlooking the boulevard. The lady appeared overcome with grief and trouble. A dinner *de premier qualite* was served, and during its consumption, both attendants appointed to wait observed the striking contrast exhibited in the behaviour of the two guests. While the lady grew more and more desponding as the dinner proceeded, the spirits of the gentleman rose higher. He had already drunk largely during dinner, taking nothing but champagne, according to Russian taste; and when the dessert was placed upon the table, and the waiters withdrew, both of them observed that the gentleman seemed to have had "as much as was good for him." After the exit of the waiters a silence of more than an hour took place in the room, occupied by the pair, when suddenly there burstforth from that room the wildest shriek ever uttered in mortal agony. The door flew open, and the young Russian, pale as death, with tottering steps, and a countenance frightfully distorted, rushed along the gallery, calling aloud for help. The whole establishment was aroused on the instant; and the lady was beheld lying back upon the sofa a corpse, the blooding steaming in a torrent from her throat, and flowing slowly through the rich lace trimmings of her dress, to form a ghastly pool, in which her violet coloured boots were soaking, with horrible contrast to the gay scene around. A doctor was immediately sent for (Dr. ——, of the Rue de Hilder), and he pronounced life extinct, death having been immediate from the stab in the neck, which had severed the jugular vein. The police were, of course, on the alert instantly.

What had taken place in the hour after the waiters had left can only be learnt from the young Russian's own account. He declares that through the haze of wine and cigars he can but remember having arrived, amid the tears and regret of his companion, to the second bottle of champagne, which stood in the wine cooler, and his hand was on the bell to summon the waiter to draw the cork, when the lady, who had been weeping violently, implored him to abstain from calling any one who might be able to bear testimony to her emotion. Accordingly, willing to accede to her request, he drew from his pocket a knife of curious manufacture, which he purchased in England some little time ago, and which had already accompanied him on his travels, and which contained a spring corkscrew as well as several blades of various sizes which he opened one after another to show to his companion, in order to create some little diversion to her grief. The last one of all was a kind of broad priming blade, sharp, bright, and powerful such as England alone produces, and although at the time under the influence of the wine he had been drinking to an incredible extent, he fancies that he can remember the very words of the conversation which took place upon the occasion. He remembers, too, perfectly having placed the corkscrew in the cork, hearing the creaking, hissing sound which accompanies its yielding to the pressure of the fixed air within, and after that a shock, a fearful shriek, and nothing more. A hand was extended to the knife, and the Countess snatched it from where it was placed, open the idea of suicide was suggested by the temptation, and she plunged it into her neck. The Russian is so completely under the effect of the shock that he is about to quit Paris for ever, and to retire to his own estates; and the husband of the Countess, regarding the affair as a just retribution of Heaven, refuses to challenge the paramour, though urged to do so by good-natured friends.—*Globe, Nov.* 18.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society having observed with the deepest sorrow the efforts which are being made to infuse into the minds of the people of this country sentiments friendly to slavery, feel it to be their duty to reiterate and to commend to the serious consideration of their fellow-countrymen the fundamental principal of the anti-slavery movement in England, that "slaveholding is a sin and a crime before God," and therefore, that unconditional emancipation, wherever slavery is maintained, is alone consistent with the Divine law, and with the requirements of justice and humanity.

While the Committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at large, the tone and spirit of certain articles in a portion of the public press, the misrepresentation and perversion of facts, the bias addresses of many men of influence, all with the manifest tendency to bespeak favour for those who are contending for the extension and consolidation of slavery, and to disparage and discourage all efforts directed to its extinction, impress the committee with the painful conviction that in some quarters a demoralizing effect has been produced.

The committee deplore and regard with profound grief the fratricidal conflict between the two sections of the American Union; but, while anxious to avoid expressing any opinion likely to be construed into an approval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond disproof, that the South was not only the aggressor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government, with the express sole object of founding a confederacy to perpetuate slavery. On the other hand, the United States Government, embracing the political anti-slavery party of the North—commonly called the Republican party—has initiated and carried into effect measures in furtherance of negro emancipation which entitle it to the sympathy of all true friends of freedom. It has enforced the statutes against slave trading, which former administrations, being pro-slavery, had allowed to become inoperative, and has prosecuted slave traders to conviction and punishment; it has entered into a new anti-slave trade treaty with Great Britain, conceding right of search, which former Governments, overruled by the Southern party, had steadfastly refused; to promote the speedy settlement of the territories by a nonslaveholding population it has enacted a Homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to every immigrant, irrespective of his religious or political origin, and, moreover, carries into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by Act of Congress in 1789, it has prohibited slavery for ever in those territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion; it has also abolished slavery from the district of Columbia it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act, by prohibiting its execution, and has swept away from the United States to the lines of the United States' army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has recognised and entered into diplomatic relations with the Negro Republics of Liberia and Haiti by the Confiscation bill—considerately made non-retrospectives it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States, within a limited period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently the President has announced that the details of the measure will be submitted to the next Congress, with a view to its immediate practical application.

Lastly, the President has lately issued a proclamation, declaring absolutely and for ever free all the slaves in the States or parts of States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next, and pointing to the measures in progress for the abolition of slavery in the loyal States, upon the principle of indemnification.

While the committee deprecate a resort to arms, even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery, they reiterate the opinion that the friends of the slave, in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the Emancipation party in the United States, in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavours to obtain justice for the slave, the committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favourable consideration of their fellow countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

On behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.
S. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.
27, New Broad-street, E.C., London, Nov. 17.—*Id.*

THE TEA TRADE, Nov. 17.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 956,137lb., which is a decrease of 5,819 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

ENGLISH PRESS.

MEDIATION.

(From the Express, Nov. 18.)

THE determination of the British Government not to accept the French proposal of a mediation in America was abundantly justified by the reasons assigned in Lord Russell's despatch to Lord Cowley; but it is satisfactory to see its wisdom still further vindicated from day to day. Public opinion, otherwise distracted and divided on American affairs, is composed and intelligent on this. Englishmen of the most opposite sentiments agree that the measure recommended by the French Emperor would have been useless and positively mischievous. The language of the independent press of Paris proves that this is also the opinion of the enlightened classes in France. The summary of the Russian note transmitted by telegraph shows us the Cabinet of St. Petersburg arriving, by its independent deliberations, at a conclusion identical with that of our own Government. If after this demonstration of opinion it pleases the French Government to state in the *Moniteur* that the policy of the Emperor had triumphed, and that it will soon be adopted by England and Russia, we can only explain the assertion by the natural desire of the Emperor to conceal the extent of his own isolation. We shall probably never know for what purpose he desired our participation in a project which bore futility on its very face, and was by its very nature a move towards an advanced diplomatic position, in which, without the means of retreat, we should have been very much at the mercy of an unscrupulous companion. But whether it was that our co-operation was wanted to lend an indirect sanction to the filibustering schemes already set on foot by Louis Napoleon on the American continent or that some more signal distinction was reserved for us, we may be glad that we have a Government which, under circumstances of great temptation, has had the firmness to remain true to rectitude and sound policy.

The discussion which the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has undergone has had the effect of divesting the French proposal of its pretended character of neutral, friendly mediation, and exhibiting it as a decisive movement, intended to commit England and Russia, indirectly but inevitably, to that recognition of Southern independence which neither of them is inclined to make an explicit manner. The proposal that the two Powers should join France in recommending an armitice—which has been universally pronounced by public opinion to be truly a war expedient of the highest value to the South, but most destructive to the military power of the North—sufficiently shows this. Notwithstanding the sanguine tone of the *Moniteur*, we do not think that another week will be repeated, and the Emperor of the French will be left to pursue his secret projects alone.

It is very remarkable—and it is remarked—that while the public has watched the recent course of diplomacy on this subject with the intensest, interests, the leaders of the Conservative Opposition have maintained a death-like silence. This may agree with their notions of party prudence, but it does not, we think, correspond to the ideas of public duty generally held by their countrymen. Even on party grounds we doubt the wisdom of reserve under present circumstances. It is the part of an English political leader to speak out boldly in a crisis like the present. Does Mr. Disraeli believe that, in the language of the daily organ of his party, Lord Russell, in declining the French proposal, has "mocked the hopes and insulted the misery of half a million of starving labourers"? Does he think the English Government has by the same act committed "one of the most foolish and unpardonable of political crimes" known to history? Does he believe that Lord Palmerston and his colleagues are at this time distinguishing themselves by "cold-blooded cruelty and pusillanimous betrayal of duty"? If so, surely he ought not to have waited for the meeting of Parliament to make his harrowing convictions known. If he believes a tenth part of all this he should have spoken out boldly. Should he be disposed to hold a brief from the French Emperor next February, it will be remembered while invective grows strong and allusion doubly mysterious, that when all other public men and most private men were proclaiming their opinion about the duty of England in this crisis, the Conservative leaders alone withheld the benefit of their counsel.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd ins ant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Domestics, T. ,loths, a few bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.
A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry ..... 18 per doz.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ..... ,, 7-8 ,,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th December 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Ropes.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th December 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following goods:—
36 Black Hats.
8 Crates of Dinner Services.
6 Silver gilt Hunting Watches.
Gilt Watch Guards and Chains.
200 Rolls of Wall Papers.
5 Pairs of plated Hot Water Curry Dishes Oblong and Round.)

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the Household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. of Doctor J. Wyeth (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises. Cut Glass Ware. White and Blue bordered Dinner. and Breakfast set, Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet frame, &c. Blackwood carved furniture such as Circular, and Dining Tables, Conv rsation and Reclining Couches, Arm, Easy, and Rocking Chairs, Chiffonier, Teapoys, Screens, Flower and Hat Stands, So'a Table, Hanging and Tucker's Table Argand Lamps, Glass Door Cupboards, few Engravings, Side Board, Table cloth press, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Large Blackwood Carved Cheval Glass, Wardrobe, Presses, Hydrabad Rugs, Burmese Images, and Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

AT 1 P.M.

One light Single Seated Brougham, with a powerful flea bitten Grey Horse, and set of Harness complete.
One Bengal-built Buggy, with a fast trotting Chestnut Horse and Harness.
Side and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 20th instant.

HAVE ON COMMISSION,

2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosswood Folding Harmonium.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th Dec., 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a large and valuable assortment of Marble Vases, suitable for Gardens.

12 Marble Pedestal Vases, suitable for Garden, &c. &c.
4 ditto ditto suitable for Busts, Figures, &c. &c.
1 Round Marble Slab, 1st size.
1 ditto ditto 2nd size.
3 ditto ditto 3rd size.
4 ditto ditto 4th size.
4 ditto ditto 5th size.
9 ditto ditto 6th size.
9 ditto ditto for Tea Trays.
2 Marble Slabs, for Double Washing Table.
6 ditto ditto for Single ditto.
2 ditto Steps.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned fine Engravings, Oil Paintings in handsome Gilt and other Frames, &c. &c.

1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, in handsome Gilt Frame.
1 Ditto do. of an Indian Woman.
10 Small do. on different Subjects.
12 Very fine small Round do. of H. M. the Queen and the late Prince Albert, the Emperor and the Empress of France.
1 Set 4 Engravings of Paul and Virginia.
1 Set 2 do Chasseaux Lions.
1 Set 2 do. of Ships.
2 Ladies Work Cases with Music.
1 Cigar Holder with do.
1 Singing Bird in Glass Dome.
6 Musical Boxes, some of them with Dancing Figures
The property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus.*

THE LONDON HOUSE.

TERMS CASH.

RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 2 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Botkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Business Announcements.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Stress, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BUCKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Perfect Digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, and, moreover, carries into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by Act of Congress in 1789, it has prohibited slavery for ever in those territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion: it has also abolished slavery from the district of Columbia it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act, by prohibiting its execution, and has swept away from the United States to the lines of the United States' army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has recognised and entered into diplomatic relations with the Negro Republics of Liberia and Haiti by the Confiscation bill—considerately made non-retrospectives it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States, within a limited period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently the President has announced that the details of the measure will be submitted to the next Congress, with a view to its immediate practical application.

Lastly, the President has lately issued a proclamation, declaring absolutely and for ever free all the slaves in the States or parts of States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next, and pointing to the measures in progress for the abolition of slavery in the loyal States, upon the principle of indemnification.

While the committee deprecate a resort to arms, even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery, they reiterate the opinion that the friends of the slave, in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the Emancipation party in the United States, in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavours to obtain justice for the slave, the committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favourable consideration of their fellow countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

On behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.
S. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.
27, New Broad-street, E.C., London, Nov. 17.—*Id.*

THE TEA TRADE, Nov. 17.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 956,137lb., which is a decrease of 5,819 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

ENGLISH PRESS.

MEDIATION.

(From the Express, Nov. 18.)

THE determination of the British Government not to accept the French proposal of a mediation in America was abundantly justified by the reasons assigned in Lord Russell's despatch to Lord Cowley; but it is satisfactory to see its wisdom still further vindicated from day to day. Public opinion, otherwise distracted and divided on American affairs, is composed and intelligent on this. Englishmen of the most opposite sentiments agree that the measure recommended by the French Emperor would have been useless and positively mischievous. The language of the independent press of Paris proves that this is also the opinion of the enlightened classes in France. The summary of the Russian note transmitted by telegraph shows us the Cabinet of St. Petersburg arriving, by its independent deliberations, at a conclusion identical with that of our own Government. If after this demonstration of opinion it pleases the French Government to state in the *Moniteur* that the policy of the Emperor had triumphed, and that it will soon be adopted by England and Russia, we can only explain the assertion by the natural desire of the Emperor to conceal the extent of his own isolation. We shall probably never know for what purpose he desired our participation in a project which bore futility on its very face, and was by its very nature a move towards an advanced diplomatic position, in which, without the means of retreat, we should have been very much at the mercy of an unscrupulous companion. But whether it was that our co-operation was wanted to lend an indirect sanction to the filibustering schemes already set on foot by Louis Napoleon on the American continent or that some more signal distinction was reserved for us, we may be glad that we have a Government which, under circumstances of great temptation, has had the firmness to remain true to rectitude and sound policy.

The discussion which the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has undergone has had the effect of divesting the French proposal of its pretended character of neutral, friendly mediation, and exhibiting it as a decisive movement, intended to commit England and Russia, indirectly but inevitably, to that recognition of Southern independence which neither of them is inclined to make an explicit manner. The proposal that the two Powers should join France in recommending an armitice—which has been universally pronounced by public opinion to be truly a war expedient of the highest value to the South, but most destructive to the military power of the North—sufficiently shows this. Notwithstanding the sanguine tone of the *Moniteur*, we do not think that another week will be repeated, and the Emperor of the French will be left to pursue his secret projects alone.

It is very remarkable—and it is remarked—that while the public has watched the recent course of diplomacy on this subject with the intensest, interests, the leaders of the Conservative Opposition have maintained a death-like silence. This may agree with their notions of party prudence, but it does not, we think, correspond to the ideas of public duty generally held by their countrymen. Even on party grounds we doubt the wisdom of reserve under present circumstances. It is the part of an English political leader to speak out boldly in a crisis like the present. Does Mr. Disraeli believe that, in the language of the daily organ of his party, Lord Russell, in declining the French proposal, has "mocked the hopes and insulted the misery of half a million of starving labourers"? Does he think the English Government has by the same act committed "one of the most foolish and unpardonable of political crimes" known to history? Does he believe that Lord Palmerston and his colleagues are at this time distinguishing themselves by "cold-blooded cruelty and pusillanimous betrayal of duty"? If so, surely he ought not to have waited for the meeting of Parliament to make his harrowing convictions known. If he believes a tenth part of all this he should have spoken out boldly. Should he be disposed to hold a brief from the French Emperor next February, it will be remembered while invective grows strong and allusion doubly mysterious, that when all other public men and most private men were proclaiming their opinion about the duty of England in this crisis, the Conservative leaders alone withheld the benefit of their counsel.

Business Announcements.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks.
,, Frenched Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862, Red Boot Mart.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have so liberally honoured them with.
The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the Opera Company. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.
The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other particular respect, and of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.
Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.
Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 29th August 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Cardiel Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
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